





EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We made a short stop at Ashburnham Centre, and then proceeded on the one Keene stage road, about four miles, to a place in the woods called Tivertown, now a station on the Keene road. Directly south of this, one mile distant, lies a farm at which we purchased a few years ago, not because we wanted the article, but because it was offered at a low price by a man who wanted to remove to Boston.

Here we pass over the high lands where are plainly seen the Monadnock mountain on the north and the Wachusett on the south, towering up high above the hills—though looking down from a more pleasant countenance than they do in April and a part of May, when their caps are yet too cold to melt the banks of snow.

The farm we speak of lies about midway between these mountains. Also between the railroads from Fitchburg to Keene, and from Fitchburg to Greenfield, through the town of Gardner. This farm contains 85 acres—25 of it a spruce timber lot, part of which timber is now large enough for the market. Sixty acres of this land are good for pasturing, and there is a good stone wall around nearly all of it.

Some of the rocks in the walls here are redish blue. We have not seen so many of this color in any town in this quarter. Some of the rocks in the wall have fallen to pieces. The redish blue is owing to the fact that the rocks are of the same color as the rocks that we have seen on the highlands in New York where iron is dug.

Line would probably be useful on a soil like this, as lime corrects the acid in iron. We shall try a little here as well as plaster and see what will be the effect.

Most of the farms in this quarter of the county of Worcester are inclosed with stone walls—the only fence that a farmer can well afford to maintain. These walls are easily made in all cases where rocks are handy, and a farm with rocks enough on it for fencing is much more valuable than one which is deficient in that material.

The wood and timber that once covered these highlands are much thinned away, and we find no greater proportion of these in the forest than we do in the vicinity of Boston. The forests are principally the low and swampy lands that were not thought suitable for cultivation.

The wood and timber have been cleared off at a time when they were of very little value, there being no market for fuel in most country towns so far from Boston. But since it has become fashionable to flock into villages the case is different, and fuel is now sold, instead of being given away.

In addition to the markets made in the villages the railroad engines are now consuming vast quantities of wood, and the time must soon come when a scarcity will be felt—not a substitute for wood is found. Coal at present is not used in these engines, as it cannot easily be made to burn with sufficient rapidity.

Under these circumstances fuel must surely be higher in price till something cheaper can be substituted for wood and coal. Should Mr. Pease of Worcester succeed in setting rivers and mill ponds on fire, the only question as to cheapness may be the supply of water which each township may afford.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

In another column we publish the reports of proceedings in New Mexico to form a State Government. This is all agreeable to the suggestion of Gen. Taylor in his Message to Congress in December last. It was quite time for the people to move and act for themselves when they found that Congress would do nothing for them. With Indians on the one hand and Texans on the other—like hostile to their freedom, the New Mexicans are to be commended for forming a government for their own protection.

But the best part of the proceedings was the election of a State Government. In ten days the immediate representatives of the people accomplished what Congress could hardly find time to do in seven months. If the accounts prove true the thing is done, and the two Houses of Congress may hang up their fingers, or turn them to a different reel. The substance of the whole controversy is so far settled, that it will hardly leave enough for Congress to quarrel about.

Texas may no longer crave her ten millions for agreeing to an honest line of boundary between her and the new State. For the line is settled without the money. Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill will soon be an old story and the Senate need not divide upon it.

The City Watchmen had a public dinner on Wednesday. Some 230 turned out in procession and made a fine appearance. Capt. Stoddard has served 30 years, Mr. Hurley 24 and Mr. Herriek 21 years. The dinner was at the U. S. Hotel. The Mayor and other officers of the city were present as invited guests. Rev. Mr. Stever asked a blessing and a social banquet followed. We select three from the number of toasts given on the occasion:

The City of Boston—Distinguished for its love of order by day, and its quiet by night.

The largest Liberty—Where individual rights are protected by the beneficent influence of laws.

The Clergy—Watchmen on the walls of Zion.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPROVERS.—We have been informed that one F. G. Hayes has been soliciting sums of twenty-five cents for the Ploughman in Wolfboro, N. H.—All such solicitors are rascals, and those who pay to travelling loafers show their want of caution and are actually paying a premium on roguery.

The Freedmen celebrated the Anniversary of St. John's, on Monday, at Framingham. Many were present from other localities and they had a fine day and dinner under a large booth on the common. The cars ran for that day to the centre Village.

The steamship Niagara arrived at the wharf in East Boston on Wednesday afternoon. The Foreign news telegraphed to the daily papers will be seen in another column.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION. An exchange paper states, that the American Institute of Instruction has determined to hold its next annual Convention at Northampton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of August next. The lecturers upon the occasion have not been announced; but the exercises of the Institute for twenty years, the period of its existence, have ever been of rare interest, and have been shared in by the best minds of the country.

In the Supreme Court, Rachael Fitzgerald has obtained a bill of divorce, with alimony, the care of her children, and household furniture, from her husband, Edward Fitzgerald, on account of his cruelty and neglect.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A State Constitution formed.—Slavery forever prohibited.—Senators, Representatives and State Officers to be elected.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 25.—Advises from Santa Fe, July 25, what has been received in this city. The Convention previously called had been formally promulgated as the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, which was to go into effect on the 1st of July. The Boundary question was settled. The Constitution prohibits Slavery. Members of the Legislature and Senators, with Representatives to Congress, were soon to be elected.

Texas, June 25.—The following has just been received from Santa Fe:

The Convention of delegates called has been held here. They have formed and promulgated a Constitution for the Government of New-Mexico.

The Convention assembled on the 15th inst. and the session lasted 8 or 9 days, in which a Constitution was formed, which would go into operation about the 1st of July.

The boundaries of the State were defined and Slavery prohibited.

The Constitution was adopted on the 25th May. In fifteen days afterward, an election was to take place for Members of the State Legislature.

Two Senators and Representatives in Congress would soon be elected, and efforts would also be made to procure their acceptance at Washington.

Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Orero, and Henry Conley are prominent candidates for Governor, and Capt. A. W. Reynolds and R. H. Weighman for Senators. It is supposed that Hon. Hugh N. Smith, the present Delegate in Congress, would be elected to the House of Representatives.

FROM HAVANA, June 13th.—The bark Rapid which arrived at New York on Sunday, brings accounts that the trial of the prisoners taken at Woman Island, was still going on on board of the bark. The trial was held in the forenoon, and a large number of gun-boats were kept rowing round her to prevent any persons from communicating with her.

The U. S. Consul, Mr. Campbell, and Commodore Handford, asked permission to see the persons confined on board, but the authorities refused to allow them to hold any communication with them, stating that they would be tried by the laws of Maritime Nations, and if found guilty they should be dealt with accordingly.

There have been several deaths among the persons confined on board the seventy-four gun ship Georgia and crews of the bark. The Captains and crews of the bark Georgia and crew of the bark, were kept in confinement on board of the ship, and with those that were taken off Woman Island.

Several persons have been arrested and put in prison, and their property confiscated, on suspicion of being concerned in the invasion under General Lopez.

The U. S. ship-of-war Albany and German-towns, were lying off-and-on the harbor, waiting orders. It was the opinion of the American Consul, that should the United States government send the ship-of-war, the case is different, and fuel is now sold, instead of being given away.

In addition to the markets made in the villages the railroad engines are now consuming vast quantities of wood, and the time must soon come when a scarcity will be felt—not a substitute for wood is found. Coal at present is not used in these engines, as it cannot easily be made to burn with sufficient rapidity.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Louis, Monday, June 25.

The Niagara arrived at 5 o'clock, and sailed at 8. Cotton—All below fair landed 1-8 to 1-4. Market dull. Sales twenty-five thousand bales. Speculators took four thousand.

Flour dull at 22 to 24 cts. Corn receded one to one and a sixth; top prices 30 to 31 cts. Hops—Beef quiet; Pork steady, moderate business; Bacon receded slightly; Shoulders in good demand at late advance.

Lard, unchanged. Tallow, dull and receding. Sugar.—The failure of the Cuban expedition stopped the advancing tendency; the article is still in good demand, at about 6d decline since last week.

Coffee—Native Ceylon, after reaching 40s, has receded. A decline of 3s is now necessary to effect sales. Tobacco—Increased demand; prices very firm. Ashes—No change.

Naval Stores—Rosin in demand at 28 to 29 1/2 for common; Turpentine, 6s; Tar, no sales. Freight dull; no material change.

Money market easy and unchanged. Consols closed on Tuesday, 97 1/4; Friday, 96 3/4; United States Securities, fine, 1853, 91 to 92; 1862, 102 to 104; 1867, 106 to 107; 1868, 108 to 109 1/2. New York state fine, 1860, 90 to 91; 1861, 91 to 92; 1862, 92 to 93; 1863, 93 to 94; 1864, 94 to 95; 1865, 95 to 96; 1866, 96 to 97; 1867, 97 to 98; 1868, 98 to 99; 1869, 99 to 100; 1870, 100 to 101; Massachusetts, 107 to 108.

From the manufacturing districts, the accounts are improving. Some mills are about to resume full time on the 15th.

ENGLAND.

The debates in Parliament present few features of general interest beyond the fact that ministers have been again beaten by a majority of thirty-two. On Tuesday in the Lords, it was moved that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on spirits, and the result was a tie.

The Exchequer resisted, and made the motion a government question. A discussion ensued, the House divided, and the government were thoroughly beaten, the Chancellor protesting against the resolution.

Sir George Grey announced in the Commons that it is the intention of the government to stop all post-office labor on Sunday, and an inquiry was to take place to see if it was not practicable to stop the delivery of the mail on the Sabbath. This movement has met with no favor from the majority of the people.

A new bill to limit the number of enumerated estates in Ireland has been introduced and twice rejected. It is said that the object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the mortgage at a certain amount.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly, the bill for suppressing clubs and political bodies has been voted for another year. The bill for legalizing the transportation of convicts has been passed, and the government presented it, except the clause which gave it a retrospective effect. The bill for granting pensions to the families of those killed and wounded in the affairs of February and June, was rejected by a great majority. The reactionists thus obtained a signal triumph.

The bill granting pensions to the deserving of the working classes, when infirmity overtakes them, was also passed by a full house.

The bill to amend the law which considers the proposed great increase in the salary of the President, have not recommended acquiescence in the demand. It is said, however, that the leaders of the majority intend voting for the bill, notwithstanding the opposition of the reactionists.

A sharp contest is therefore expected. The members of the Mountain are indignant at the proposal—they look upon this as being only the first of a series of movements, having for their object the reorganization of the Republic in the person of Louis Napoleon, who has offered to take great offence at the hesitation evinced by the committee.

In a recent tour through the Provinces, the President was warmly received. His speeches are considered somewhat remarkable for their appeal for popularity among the working classes.

It appears that in framing the new Electoral law, the President had a great deal to say. He never intended it is said, that the proposed change should extend to the election of the President, as well as Representatives—but it does so, and at only one that he sees his mistake.

By the heavy stamp duty is at present engaging the attention of government.

Mr. Thiers Monday next, in order that Lord Stanley in England. The ex-minister arrived on Thursday, and was well received by the diplomatists and statesmen of St. James.

It is said that his visit has a deep political meaning in view. He had an interview with the President before leaving Paris. A reconciliation of the two Houses of the Bourbons is said to be the object of M. Thiers' visit to the Ex-King of London.

Girardin has been elected to the Assembly from the lower Rhine by a large majority.

In regard to the pending difficulty with England a well informed Paris Journal of Thursday says, "It is expected that every thing will be settled by the end of the month, and that the English will be able to reply victoriously to the threats of the threatened motion of Lord Stanley."

The Globe's correspondent writes that Lord Normanby's efforts to bring the Minister of Foreign Affairs to some positive decision have failed, though matters were and are still regarded as virtually arranged. General La Hite's party appears to be waiting for more favorable advice from Russia.

The Russian ambassador at Paris, M. Gorchakov, has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects living in Turkey or Naples during the late revolt have any claim to indemnity for the loss of their property. The Russian Minister observed that the St. Petersburg Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna.

On Thursday Paris was opened at ninety-four, and closed at ninety-three ninety-five.

The war budget of 1851 is less than the last by upwards of thirteen million francs.

The Herald of Madrid publishes a letter from Gen. de la Cruz, commanding the 2nd Cavalry, who was accompanied by two Pachas, the one white, the other black, was marching towards the frontiers of Algiers with hostile intentions towards the French.

ROME.

Latest accounts from Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious exercises to the exclusion of all attention to his temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling, and nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains a popular demonstration against the government.

PRUSSIA.

Preparations for the hostilities continue with a great scale in Prussia. Still severer laws are being passed in this city yesterday a young boy, who represents that the man appeared to have plenty of the same sort left.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

FRANCE.

The Courier du Havre states that Mr. Judd, the envoy from the Sandwich Islands, who had visited Paris with the object of demanding an indemnity from the French government for the damage done to the fortifications of Honolulu, by the French squadron, and the capture and detention of several steamers, has left without having secured in his mission, except that both parties have accepted the good offices of the English government.

A Socialist, named Herpin, was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris, on Wednesday to pay a fine of 25f and to be placed under the inspection of a police agent.

ESCAPE.—A convict named Sheldon Clapp, managed to effect his escape from the State Prison at Charlestown, Tuesday afternoon. The usual reward is offered by the Warden, Mr. Frothingham, for his recapture.

BEWARE.—Counterfeit and altered bills are being daily passed in this city. The dealers in this article watch them with the keenest eye, and only a boy in a store, who is more easily deceived than his employer. A ten dollar bill purporting to be upon the Bristol Bank, R. I., but in reality an alteration from a smaller bill of another bank, was passed in this city yesterday.

The ship Samuel Russell had arrived at San Francisco from New York, in the very short passage of 100 days.

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NEW-MEXICO FREE!

The news which we received last night from Santa Fe via St. Louis, is fully confirmatory of that which reached us last week, via Texas and New Orleans. If the particulars be correct, New-Mexico, so long neglected by Congress, and almost entirely abandoned by the people, is now a bold and grand stride.

California is shown in the shade by her daring in decision and her promptness in action. Her people have shown a spirit and resolution which was not looked for, and which, we doubt not, will tell with immense effect at the present crisis.

The will of such a people, once declared, dare not be lightly set aside. If the glorious news be indeed true that New-Mexico, in the face of southern insurrection and Texas aggression, has forever prohibited Slavery, from her soil—there now seems no reason to doubt—that Congress will dare attempt tastering the curse upon her! There may be threats and storms, the resistance of baffled schemers and the rage of infuriated rascals, but a people united for Freedom can stand against them, and bring under her banner the whole broad extent of New-Mexico, from the plains of the Cimarrone to the mountains of the Timpangone Mountains. Thus, State after State, extending from Mexico in the secret hope of the wretched slaveholders of Freedom, will be made impregnable bulwarks of Freedom. Through means the most unpromising to our short-sighted vision, God often works out his own good end.

We shall no doubt have full details of the movements in New-Mexico, within a few days. They will be awaited with general anxiety, and their effect cannot be otherwise than momentous, at the present state of affairs.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Friday or Saturday.

In the House, the bounty land bill was debated on Friday. An amendment offered by Mr. Melane, as a substitute for Mr. Hubbard's, was rejected by a majority of 100.

On Saturday, the bill for the relief of the late Mrs. Elizabeth C. Campbell, daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth C. Campbell, was passed by a majority of 100.

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POPULATION OF SPRINGFIELD.

The population of Springfield, under the new census, is 11,330—of whom 5519 are males, and 5811 are females. There are 2275 families in the city, and a population of 7912, was set off from the town—the population, then, without Chicopee, was 11,338, or two less than now.

MELANCHOLY.—Three lives were lost by the sinking of the







